BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE PROGRESS:

Daily Paper, 1 month, $1 00 | Daily Paper, 6 months, $5 00
" " 3 " 3 00 | " " 12 " 8 00

No paper will not be sent to new subscribers without money in advance; and in all cases it will be stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.

We are being connected with the PROGRESS establishment, a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[REPORTED FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

In Tennessee---A Bloody Fight at Franklin, Tenn.

CHATTANOOGA, April 13.—There has been a fight at Franklin. Van Dorn attacked the enemy with seven brigade and cavalry and Freeman's battery. The Federals retreated, but advanced again with large reinforcements. A bloody fight ensued. Freeman's battery was captured and Freeman killed. Our loss heavy. We retired from the place after six hours hard fighting. Later accounts represent the recapture of our artillery after the fall of Freeman. We took no prisoners.

Reported Capture of Wagons and Prisoners by Wheeler.

OKLAHOMA, April 13.—Reliable information was received here to-day which states that Wheeler had captured two trains—one between Louisville and Nashville and the other between Nashville and Murfreesboro', with a large number of men and officers, destroying the trains. All quiet elsewhere.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, April 13.—All quiet. But few blockaders, including the frigate *Ironsides*, are visible off the bar to-day.

A steamship arrived this morning from Bermuda with a cargo of army equipments, &c., for the government.

The wires were down between here and Goldsboro' last night. This is very annoying, but we cannot help it. We hope all will be right to-day.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE.—The Yankees are comforting themselves with the idea that the Polish revolution brings on and all chance of intervention by France in American affairs. While this is the opinion in Yankeeland, the opposite theory has been started on our side, that French diplomacy had, in fact, prepared the Polish and Hungarian mind for this revolution, at this particular time, in the hope that Russia and Austria *might* have work nearer home at the moment *when the Emperor might provoke* hostile relations with the Yankee Government, in the execution of his American commercial policy, and his political views in Mexico. Who knows? European politics is all strategy, and this would not be out of keeping with such a system.

THE "RETRIBUTION."—Capt. Vernon Lock, of the well known privateer Retribution, which has been a terror to Yankee commerce in the Gulf, only second to the Alabama and Florida, is in Wilmington where he expects to enter the blockade running business. It is no secret that the Retribution is the old tug Uncle Ben, fitted up as a privateer. That a vessel of her class has been able to make herself such a terror to the enemy, speaks volumes for the boldness and enterprise of her officers and crew.

Mrs. Henningsen has been presented with an elegant watch, gold inlaid with gems, by some members of the Washington Artillery, who have recently been in her hospital. Many officers and soldiers have, since the war began, experienced her motherly care and attention when sick in the Henningsen hospital, to which she has devoted her whole time. Perhaps there is no one woman—with the exception of Mrs. Hopkins of Mobile, whose labors have been unceasing—who has done more for the sick and wounded than Mrs. Henningsen.

From Kentucky, says the Winchester *Bulletin* of Sunday, comes news of open resistence to the Lincolnites. The Democrats and Unionists of Columbus had a fight in which 400 are said to be killed and wounded. This is perhaps exagerated, but it is vouched for as true. Trenton, in the western part of this State, is said to have been burned by the Vandals, and they destroyed the railroad between Humboldt and Columbus, Kentucky. They are reported to be evacuating West Tennessee.

THE CHEAPEST FOOD.—The cheapest and most nutritious vegetable used for food is beans. Prof. Liebeg says that rice and beans form a compound of substances peculiarly adapted to furnish all that is necessary to support life. A quart of beans and half a pound of pork will feed a small family for a day with good strengthening food. Four quarts of beans and two pounds of corn beef, boiled to rags, in fifty quarts of water, will furnish a good meal for forty men.

The last Yankee accounts from Memphis report the canal as a dead failure—the flood, instead of washing it out, has filled it up, and our guns commanding its *debauche* below prevent them from resuming work on it, so that the immense labor and gas which has been consumed will all be a mere useless of results.

But little motion is observed among the boats, and the gunboats seem to have been mostly drawn off to operate in Steel's Bayou, and up the Yazoo.

REMARKABLE ESCAPE.—H. Walker Adams, the son of the late Ex-Gov. Adams of South Carolina, who was wounded at Fredericksburg, was shot in the forehead, the ball passing through the anterior lobe of the brain on that side. Notwithstanding the loss of a portion of the brain, he is improving. His left side was paralyzed, but he is now able to move both hand and foot, and there is a fair prospect of his recovery.

TAN BARK.—The tanning enterprises which the Yankee blockade have called into existence in the South, has created a demand for tan bark. As now is the time for stripping and curing it we would suggest to our farmers that it may be made a profitable investment of a little labor, and may be exchanged for leather at the tanneries.

Some of the Mobile papers are advocating crawfish and frogs as an article of food! Snails are also said to be good! Why not kill all the dogs, use their meat for food, and tan their hides! They are numerous all through the land, and cost for nothing else!

Another Indian war is expected. Little Crow is at Devil's Lake with three hundred warriors and plenty of ammunition. The Chippewas are behaving insolently to the white people.

A convention of niggers has been held at Columbus, Ohio. The South was of course denounced, and resolutions of the blackest kind adopted.

The New York *Herald* thinks that Lincoln will have to call out more troops.

When the negro regiment parades the streets of Memphis, the white Federal troops are kept in their camps to prevent disturbance.

Four hundred and twenty officers of various grades in Rosecrans' army have been reduced to the ranks since the battle of Murfreesboro'.

Washington latters say that a draft will be impossible before June, and probably July, but the encampments, arms, &c., will be got ready in advance.

G. B. Swan, a negro, was elected trustee of the town of Potsdan, N. Y., at the recent election.

The New Jersy Legislature have passed a bill to exclude negroes from that State.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A SUBSTITUTE WANTED.

A SUBSTITUTE WANTED IMMEDIATELY. ONE over 45 years of age, for which a high price will be given. Enquire at this OFFICE. April 14 1w

KITTRELL'S SPRINGS.

ON THE 1ST DAY OF JUNE THIS POPULAR place of Summer Resort will be opened for the reception of visitors.

Owing to the very great scarcity of provisions of all kinds we can only accommodate a limited number of boarders. We will use every effort to render our guests comfortable, and promise to spare no pains or expense in supplying our table with the best the market can produce. Our rates of board shall be advertised in due time.

April 15-tf BLACKNALL & CO., Proprietors.

WANTED.

A RELIABLE MAN OVER FORTY-FIVE YEARS old to go into an Infantry Company, as a Substitute, for whom a liberal price will be paid. Inquire of [illegible] OFFICE. April 15-3t*

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. IV. RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15, 1863. NO. 135.

WHEAT PROSPECTS.—The Charlotte *Bulletin* says: We are pleased to learn from several of our most experienced and large planters that the Wheat crop in this section of the country is highly promising, and if the seasons continue favorable, an extraordinarily large crop will be gathered.

CITY MARKET.

RALEIGH, April 14.

APPLES—Green, scarce	$10
Dried	$6
BACON—Hog round	90c—$1
BEEF	50c
BEESWAX	$1 25
BEANS	$6
BUTTER	$1 25@1 50
CANDLES—Tallow	$1
" Wax—By the box	$1.75
" Adamantine	$3
" Sperm	$6
CORN—per Barrel	$20
CHICKENS	$1 25@1 50
DUCKS	$2
EGGS	50@60c
FLOUR—Family	$50
Superfine	$40
Fine	$30
FODDER—Per hundred	$5
FEATHERS	$1
FLAXSEED	$3@$3 50
GEESE	$1
HIDES—Dry	$1 25
" Green	60c
HAY—Per hundred	$3 50
LARD	$1
MOLASSES	$10
MEAL	$4
NAILS—Scarce	$1
OATS—Per hundred	$4
" Cleaned	$3 bu
PORK	$50 per hundred.
POTATOES—Sweet	$3 50
" Irish	$4
PEAS—Ground	$10
" Stock	$4 50
" White Table	$5 50
RAGS	8@10c
RICE	25c
RYE	$4
SALT—	$16
SUGAR—Brown	$1 25
" Coffee	$1 10
" Loaf	None.
TALLOW	$1
TURKEYS	$5
WHEAT	$5

Farmers and others must remember that the prices of many articles in the above list fluctuate nearly every day in proportion to their abundance or scarcity in market.

MILITARY DIRECTORY.

FIELD OFFICERS AND BRIGADES OF N. C. REGIMENTS.

We are indebted to John B. Neathery, Clerk in the Adjutant General's Office, for the following statement:

No	COLONEL.	LIEUT. COLONEL.	MAJORS.
1	Jno A McDowell	H A Brown	Jas S Hines
2	William R Cox	W S Stallings	W M Parsley
3	Wm L DeRossett	S D Thruston	E A Osborne
4	Bryan Grimes	James H Wood	Wm J Hill
5	Thomas M Garrett	John W Lea	S McD Tate
6	Isaac E Avery	Robert F Webb	W L Davidson
7	Edw G Haywood	Junius L Hill	H MacRae
8	Henry M Shaw	John W Hinton	J H Whitaker
9	Lawrence S Baker	James B Gordon	H T Guion / T Sparrow
10	Jas A J Bradford	Stephen D Pool	Egbert A Ross
11	C Leventhorpe	Wm J Martin	D P Rowe
12	Solomon Williams		
13	Alfred M Scales	Joseph H Hyman	
14	R Tyler Bennett	W A Johnston	
15	William MacRae	W H Yarborough	G W Hammond
16	John S McElroy	Wm A Stowe	H D Lee
17	Wm F Martin	John C Lamb	T H Sharpe
18	Thos J Purdie	Forney George	
19		Wm G Robinson	C M Andrews
20	Thomas F Toon	Nelson Slough	
21			W S Rankin
22	James Conner	C C Cole	Laban Odell
23	Dan'l H Christie	Rob't D Johnston	C C Blacknall
24	Wm J Clarke	John L Harris	T D Love
25	H M Rutledge	Samuel C Bryson	W S Grady
26	H K Burgwyn, Jr	John R Lane	J T Jones
27	John A Gilmer, Jr	G F Whitfield	J C Webb
28	Samuel D Lowe	Wm H A Speer	
29	Robert B Vance		W B Creasman
30	Francis M Parker	James T Kell	W W Sillers
31	John V Jordan	Edward R Liles	
32	Edmund C Brabble	Wm T Williams	D G Coward
33	Clark M Avery	Robert V Cowan	T W Mayhew
34	W L J Lowrance	John L McDowell	
35	Matt W Ransom	John G Jones	
36	No field org'zation		
37	Wm M Barbour	John B Ashcraft	W G Morris
38	Wm J Hoke	John Ashford	M M'Lauchlin
39	David Coleman	Frank A Reynolds	
40	No field org'zation		
41	John A Baker		
42	George C Gibbs	John E Brown	C W Bradshaw
43	Thomas S Kenan	Wm G Lewis	W J Boggan
44	Thos C Singeltary	T L Hargrove	C M Stedman
45	J H Morehead	Samuel H Boyd	J R Winston
46	Edward D Hall	Wm A Jenkins	W L Saunders
47	Geo H Faribault	John A Graves	A D Crudup
48	Robert C Hill	Sam'l A Walkup	A A Hill
49	Lee M McAfee	Jno A Flemming	P B Chambers
50	J A Washington	George Wortham	J C Vanhook
51	Hector McKethan	Caleb B Hobson	J R McDonald
52	James K Marshall	Marcus A Parks	J Q Richardson
53	William A Owens	J T Morehead, Jr	J J Iredell
54	Jas C S McDowell	K M Murchison	A Ellis
55	Jno K Connally	M T Smith	Alfred H Belo
56	Paul F Faison	G Gratiott Luke	H F Schenck
57	Arch'd C Godwin	H C Jones, Jr	J A Craige
58	John B Palmer	Wm W Proffitt	J C Keener
59	Dennis D Ferrebee	Edward Cantwell	J M Mayo
60	Jos A McDowell	Wm H Deaver	W M Hardy
61	James D Radcliffe	Wm S Devane	H Harding.
62	Robert G A Love	Geo W Clayton	D G McDowell
63	Peter G Evans	Stephen B Evans	J H McNeill
64	Lawrence M Allen	James A Keith	Wm Garrett
65	George N Folk	Thaddeus P Siler	John J Spann

The Regiments are Brigaded as follows:

Clingman's Brigade—8th, 31st, 51st and 61st.
Cooke's Brigade—15th, 27th, 46th and 48th.
Bate's Brigade—29th.
Daniel's Brigade—32d, 43d, 45th, 50th and 53d.
Davis' Brigade—55th.
Hoke's Brigade—6th, 21st, 54th and 57th.
Hampton's Brigade—9th.
Iverson's Brigade—5th, 12th, 20th and 23d.
Lane's Brigade—7th, 18th, 28th, 33d and 37th.
Lee's, W. H. F., Brigade—19th.
Pryor's Brigade—1st and 3d.
Pender's Brigade—13th, 16th, 22d, 34th and 38th.
Pettigrew's Brigade—11th, 26th, 42d, 44th, 47th and 52d.
Ransom's Brigade—24th, 25th, 35th, 49th and 56th.
Rameeur's Brigade—2d, 4th, 14th and 30th.
Robertson's Brigade—41st, 59th and 63d.
Not Brigaded—10th, 17th, 36th, 40th, 58th, 60th, 62d, 64th and 65th.

The following are Infantry Regiments

1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32d, 33d, 34th, 35th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 42d, 43d, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 60th, 61st, 62d, 64th.

The following are Cavalry Regiments:

9th, 19th, 41st, 59th, 63d, 65th.

The following are Artillery Regiments:

10th, 36th, 40th.

The following are the Battalions:

Lieut. Colonel Charles E. Shober's, (formerly Wharton J. Green's) Infantry; Major J. H. Nethercutt's Rangers; Major R. W. Wharton's Sharpshooters; Major John W. Moore's Artillery; Major W. L. Young's Artillery; Major Alex. MacRae's Artillery; Col. Peter Mallett's Camp Guard; Whitford's Battalion, Rangers.

Colonel W. H. Thomas' Legion of Highlanders and Indians is composed of one Regiment and one Battalion, and number over 1,500 men; Major Alfred E. Baird's Battalion of Cavalry.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

FOR SALE.

A STORE HOUSE AND LOT IN THE WESTEN Ward, near the Central Depot. For information, apply to the Editor of the PROGRESS.
April 11-5t*

AUCTION SALE.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION, ON TUESDAY 14TH instant, about 10 o'clock, at Charlotte, N. C., a very fine case of

AMPUTATING INSTRUMENTS,
and some other
SURGICAL INSTUMENTS.

Also, a good second hand BUGGY, (very little worn,) and HARNESS, the property of the late J. W. Caldwell.
April 8-6t

SUGAR FOR SALE.

10 HHDS. GOOD BROWN SUGAR, for sale by
A. A. WILLARD,
April 4-1m* Greensboro', N. C.

TEA FOR SALE.

200 LBS. GOOD BLACK AND GREEN TEA, for sale by
A. A. WILLARD,
April 4-1m* Greensboro', N. C.

FOR SALE.

NORTH CAROLINA 6 PER CENT. CERTIFICATES
" 8 " Bonds.
Confederate States Bonds.
Wanted—N. C. 6 per cent. Fundable Notes.
Jan 28-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HATS AND CAPS JUST RECEIVED AT HARDING'S

April 9th 1863.

5 DOZEN FINE BLACK FELT HATS
2 dozen Fine Colored Felt HATS
5 dozen Officers Military CAPS,
10 dozen Privates Military CAPS,
10 dozen Oil Silk Cap COVERS,
10 dozen Fancy Marseilles VESTS.
April 9-1w*
Register and Standard copy three times.

LACK & FARRISS,

MERCHANT TAILORS,
PROCTOR'S OLD STAND,
Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

WE WOULD INFORM THE PUBLIC THAT WE have on hand and are constantly receiving an assortment of

CITIZENS' AND MILITARY CLOTHING.

The business will be carried on under the direct supervision of Mr. C. M. FARRISS, and satisfaction guaranteed to our patrons. An experienced hand will go to the Camps to take measures for uniforms when ordered.

G. A. LACK.....C. M. FARRISS.
April 7-tf

WANTED.

A LADY WHO CAN TEACH THE ENGLISH branches, with the rudiments of music, desires a situation as teacher. Address, stating salary, "Miss M., Thomasville, N. C. March 11-tf

TOBACCO! TOBACCO!

FROM 10 to 300 BOXES TOBACCO, FOR SALE by FRANK I. WILSON, Auc'r.
April 9-1w

BRISTLES! BRISTLES! BRISTLES!

ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS WILL BE paid per pound for BRISTLES, at
P. THIEMS' STORE,
Nov 27tf- Near Towles.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS WHO PRESENT THEMSELVES at the office of the Surgeon General, between the hours of 9 and 10 a. m., will be vaccinated free of charge.
EDWARD WARREN,
Dec 20-tf Surgeon General of N. C.

GEORGE BISHOP & CO., HILLSBORO', N. C.

HAS AND WILL KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND a very superior lot of Mahogany Burial Cases of all sizes, which he can furnish to those needing them, at any point on the N. C. R. R., by the first train after the order is received by train or telegraph. Ready for shipment in all cases when order is received. Feb 14-3m.

PIANO FORTES.

JAMES PIRSSON, PIANO FORTE MANUFACturer, respectfully informs the public that he has established himself in Raleigh, and offers his services to all those who wish their Pianos skillfully and thoroughly tuned or repaired. Orders left at the Book Store of W. L. Pomery, Esq., or at Mr. Pirsson's residence in Hargett street, nearly opposite the Fair Grounds, will meet with prompt attention.

N. B.—Piano Fortes bought and sold. Mr. Pirsson refers to Rev. Dr. Smedes and Professor Hansen.
Jan 13-tf

FOR RENT.

THAT WELL KNOWN HOUSE AND LOT IN THE Eastern part of the City of Raleigh, recently occupied by Mr. John Hutchins. The house contains 21 rooms, and all the necessary outhouses. For terms, apply to the undersigned.
J. P. H. RUSS.
March 17-tf

CURRY COMBS.

200 DOZEN CURRY COMBS FOR SALE AT THE Factory of PRAIRIE & LACK.
March 24-tf.

POCKET BOOK FOUND.

A COMMON LEATHER POCKET BOOK OR PORT Monnaie, containing a small sum of money, was picked up on Hillsborough street, and left at the Progress Office. The owner can have it by applying and describing property. March 2-tf

BLOUNT'S CREEK MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

SELL SHEETING 4-4 30 CENTS PER YARD;
OSNABURGS, 35 cents per yard;
COTTON YARN, $3 per bunch.
Dec 3-tf GEO. McNEILL, Pres

FOUND.

IN THE STREET A GOLD SLEEVE BUTTON. THE owner can have it by calling at this office, discribing property and paying for this advertisement.
March 7-tf

SCHEDULE OF MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

POST OFFICE, Raleigh, N. C.

NORTHERN MAIL OPENS DAILY AT	7.30	A. M.
Eastern " " "	7.30	"
Fayetteville " " "	8.30	"
Western " " "	11	"
Augusta " " "	7.30	"
Eagle Rock Mail opens Mondays, Tuesdays and Saturdays at	12	M
Summerville opens Thursday at	5	P. M.
Carthage opens Thursdays and Sundays at	11	A. M.
Roxboro opens Wednesday at	11	"
Leachburg opens Wednesdays at	12	M
Northern mail closes daily at	9	A. M.
Eastern mail closes daily at	9	"
Fayetteville mail closes daily at	9	P. M.
Western mail closes daily at	9	"
Augusta mail closes daily at	9	"
Eagle Rock mail closes Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays at	2	"
Summerville closes Fridays at	8	A. M.
Carthage closes Tuesdays and Thursdays at	9	P. M.
Roxboro closes Wednesdays at	1	"
Leachburg closes Wednesdays at	1	"

The Office will be open for the delivery of mail from 7.30 A. M. to 7 P. M. during the week. And from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. and 1 to 2 P. M. on Sundays.

The public are required to transact their business during office hours. GEO. T. COOKE, P. M.
March 16-tf

CURRY COMBS.

MANUFACTURED by
PRAIRIE & LACK
March 19-tf Raleigh, N. C.

MILITARY NOTICES.

Quartermaster's Department,
RALEIGH, N. C., April 13, 1863.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST this Department will present them immediately for settlement, and in future parties will present their bills for payment on the delivery of the goods. Bills for services rendered or hire of houses, &c., must be presented on or before the end of each month.

W. W. PEIRCE,
April 14-1w Major and Q. M. C. S. Army.

REWARDS.

$300 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM MY PLANTATION IN GRANville County, near Kittrell's Springs, on the night of the 8th inst., the following negroes, to wit:

MUNROE, dark, 5 feet 8 inches high, and 33 years old.

JANE, wife of Munroe, light brown, very likely, 19 years old. She had with her a child 12 or 15 months old.

LOUISA, dark, 18 years old, likely.

I will pay the above reward of $300, for their apprehension, or $100 for either. They will try to reach the enemy's lines in Washington of Bertie County, where they were brought from. B. N. CAPEHART,
April 13-tf Kitrell's Springs, N. C.

600 DOLLARS REWARD.

I WILL PAY THE ABOVE REWARD FOR THE APprehension of the following named negroes, who left my plantation near Kittrell's, Granville county, on the night of the 22d, viz:

DANNIEL, 50 years old, dark, low and well set.
LEE, 30 or 40 years old, yellow medium height.
JERRY, 30 years old, bright tall and likely.
JOE, 20 years old, dark, medium height.
SAMBO, 14 or 15 years old, dark and thick of hearing.
CELIA, young woman, 17 or 18 years old, well-grown.

Lee has a wife at Mr. Thos. G. Tucker's near Gaston, N. C.

Celia also has relations at Mr. Tucker's.

They are no doubt making their way to the Yankees in the Eastern part of this State.

The above reward will be paid for their apprehension and confinement so that I can get them, or $100 for either. BALDY A. CAPEHEART.
Feb 25-tf

100 DOLLARS REWARD.

RUNAWAY FROM CHAMBERS COUNTY, ALAbama, Jan. 27th, a negro man named BURT, about thirty years old, six feet one inch high, two middle fingers crisped from a burn. He has a pass and was detected on the N. C. Railroad on the 10th inst. making his way to Raleigh, and jumped off at or near McLean's station. The above reward will be given if delivered to me or confined so I get him. Address me at Cusseta, Ala.
Feb 18-tf J. L. BARTEE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

WAS LODGED IN THE COMMON JAIL, ON THE —— February, a negro man, who says his name is BLOUNT, and belongs to Wm. May, of Pitt Co., N. C.—Said negro is supposed to be about 22 years old, very dark brown, very stout, and about 5 feet 7 inches high.—The owner will please come forward, prove property, pay Jail feels, or the negro will be disposed of according to law. W. S. YOUNG,
March 19-tf Louisburg, N. C.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY FORBID ALL PERSONS WHO HAVE hired Negroes from J. P. H. Russ, belonging to the estate of John Hutchins, deceased, paying the hire to the said J. P. H. Russ, as I shall claim the right to collect the hire as Executor of deceased.
JOHN F. HUTCHINS, Executor.
April 13-1May.

FOR RENT.

THE HOUSE AND LOT RECENTLY OCCUPIED BY John Hutchins, deceased, in Raleigh, is for rent. Possession given 1st of May. Apply to
JOHN F. HUTCHINS, Executor.
April 13-1May.

IMPROVED STOCK OF SHEEP.

A FEW LAMBS OF THE SOUTH DOWN COTSWOLD AND FRENCH MERINO cross for sale.
April 13-taw4w* CHAS. MANLY.

WANTED.

EMPTY BLACKING-BOXES IN ANY QUANTITIES, for which a liberal price will be paid. Apply at the PROGRESS OFFICE. April 8-tf

NORTH CAROLINA CHRISTAIN ADVOCATE.

NEW SERIES.

IT IS CONTEMPLATED TO RESUME THE PUBlication of the *North-Carolina Christian Advocate* at an early day, under the patronage of the North-Carolina Conference, and under the direction and ownership of a joint stock Company, composed of ministers and laymen, to secure its permanency.

It will be as its name imports, a CHRISTIAN *Advocate*.—It will sustain and defend the doctrines and discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and labor to advance Christ's Kingdom on earth, and to promote peace and good will among all men.

Besides its earnest, *religious* character, it shall be an advocate of the moral, educational and industrial progress of North Carolina—a welcome visitor to every *family* and to the camps of our brave soldiers, and a faithful chronicler of what may be useful and interesting, and of the current news.

All our traveling and local ministers and the stockholders of the Company, are specially requested to act as Agents for the paper.

The old subscribers of the *Advocate* will be supplied with the *new series*, to the full amount due them at the time of its suspension, but as the mail books are not in the possession of the Editor, he must rely on the old subscribers themselves and the Agents, to furnish him with their names and post offices and the amount due them.

The *Advocate* will be well printed on good paper, and will contain an amount of reading matter equal to any paper in the State.

During the continuance of war prices, the subscription price will be $3 per annum, always in advance.

Agents who send us ten or more *new* subscribers and the *Cash*, will be entitled to a copy of the paper for one year. It is desirable that a large list be sent in at once.

Address WM. E. PELL, *Editor*.
Raleigh, N. C. Jan. 2, 1863.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,

STOCK BROKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
RALEIGH, N. C.
[*Offices on Fayetteville Street.*]

WILL GIVE PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO sales and purchases of State and Confederate Bonds, Bank and other Stocks, collection of Claims, and any business connected with the different departments of the State government.

Bank notes of all Southern States bought and sold.

REFERENCES.

O G Parsley, Wilmington.
W A Wright, do.
John D Williams, Fayetteville.
W G Broadfoot, do.
J J Blackwood, Charlotte.
W K Lane, Wayne county.
John D Whitford, Craven county.
Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance county.
Hon W N Edwards, Warren county.
Hon D W Courts, Rockingham county.
H W. Guion, Lincoln county.
And citizens of Raleigh generally. Jan 14-tf

BOARD! BOARD! BOARD!

GOOD BOARD AND PLEASANT ROOMS MAY BE had in one of the most central and pleasant parts of this city by applying immediately to D. H. BREEN, 1st two story house in the rear of Mr. Pullen's Hotel, on Martin street, Raleigh. Dec 18-tf

WANTED.

CONFEDERATE TREASURY NOTES, DATED July 25, 1861, and payable two years after date.
March 31-tf.] W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE OF TWELVE LINES, OR LESS:

One day	$1 00	Two weeks	$10 00
Two days	2 00	One month	15 00
Three days	3 00	Two months	25 00
Four days	4 00	Three months	30 00
Five days	4 50	Six months	50 00
One week	5 00	Twelve months	75 00

Twelve lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same.

Cash will be demanded from all persons except where special contracts are made. When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement.

HOTELS.

GRANGER HOUSE,

WEST SIDE OF RAILROADS:
Goldsboro', N. C.
Right Hand Side Going South.
Left Hand Side Going North.
MEALS READY ON ARRIVAL OF THE CARS.
ATTACHED,
One of the best Barber Shops.
The public may expect
GOOD FARE,
Attentive Servants, accommodating officers, with every other comfort found in a SOUTHERN HOTEL!

T. A. GRANGER,
(Late of the Atlantic House, Beaufort, N. C.,)
Jan. 16 *Proprietor.*

BREAKFAST, Dinner and Supper House,

GOING NORTH, BREAKFAST 7.15, A. M.,
DINNER GOING SOUTH, 1½, P. M.,
GOING NORTH SUPPER 6.10, P. M.
MRS. GRISWOLD'S HOTEL,
GOLDSBORO', N. C.
Right Hand Side going NORTH—Left Hand Side going SOUTH.

Baggage taken to and from the Railroad free of charge.

Passengers stopping at this Hotel may rely on good Fare, good Rooms, and every comfort that can be had.

An addition of sixteen large, comfortable and well-furnished rooms, renders it as complete as any establishment in the State.

A good Barber Shop is attached to the Hotel.

☞ Meals ready on the Arrival of the Cars. ☜

☞ The Cars leave daily. ☜

nov 11 SUSAN A. GRISWOLD & CO.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, IT HAS BECOME APPARENT TO ME and to all who are interested in the welfare of the State, and who have any feelings of humanity for suffering among their fellow-men, from the cries which reach us from the poor in all sections of the land, that starvation will be the fate of many of our heretofore favored people, unless the *crime of speculating in the necessaries of life* can be arrested; and whereas, it is my bounden duty to protect the citizens of the State, of which I have the honor to be the Chief Magistrate, against the evils consequent upon this crime, to the utmost of my ability:

Now, therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of North Carolina, do, by and with the advice and consent of the Council of State, issue this Proclamation, forbidding all persons, for the space of thirty days from the date hereof, from exporting any of the following articles beyond the limits of the State, to wit: any Salt, Bacon, Pork, Beef, Corn, Meal, Flour, Wheat, Potatoes, Shoes, Leather, Hides, Cotton Cloth, and Yarn, and Woolen Cloth.

From this prohibition the following persons are to be exempted: All Quartermasters and Commissary Agents of the Confederate Government, and of any State of the Confederacy, exhibiting proper evidence of their official character. Also, all Agents of any County, District, Town or Corporation, of other States, who shall exhibit satisfactory proof of their Agency for the purchase of such articles for such County, District, Town or Corporation, for public uses, or for distribution at cost and transportation, and not for resale or profit. Also, all persons whether residents or non-residents of the State who may purchase any of said articles for their private use, of which, before the articles are removed, their oath, before a Justice of the Peace, may be taken as evidence. The exception is to extend to Salt made by non-residents on the sea coast and in their own works, and to cargoes entering a port of this State from abroad.

Any of said articles that may be stopped *in transitu* from our borders are to be confiscated to the use of the State. The Colonels of Militia throughout the State are enjoined to see that this Proclamation is enforced.

I earnestly appeal to all good citizens to sustain and aid me in carrying out the object this Proclamation is designed, as far as possible, to effect.

In witness whereof, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor, Captain General and Commander-in-Chief, (SEAL) hath signed these presents and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at our City of Raleigh, this 13th day of April, A. D., 1863, and in the year of our Independence the 87th.

By the Governor: Z. B. VANCE.
R. H. BATTLE, JR., Private Secretary.
April 13-2w

All papers in the State copy two weeks and send bills to Executive Office.

DAVENPORT FEMALE COLLEGE,

LENOIR, N. C.,
(*NEAR THE MOUNTAINS.*)

REV. A. G. STACY, PRESIDENT AND PROFESsor of Mental and Moral Science and English Literature.

Rev. GEORGE F. ROUND, A. B., Professor of Mathematics, Natural Science and Ancient Languages.

J. S. MONTGOMERY, Esq., Assistant in Mathematics.

Mrs. C. AMELIA WILBUR, Instructress in Literary Department.

Miss EMMA RANKIN, Instructress in Music.

Miss SARAH T. RANKIN, Instructress in Ornamental Department.

Mrs. C. F. STACY, Superintendent of Social and Domestic duties.

A. A. SCROGGS, M. D., Lecturer on Physiology and Hygiene.

For the present year there will be an irregular Collegiate term, divided into two Sessions. The Summer Session will commence May 28th and close August 31st. The second Session will begin September 1st and end December 2d.

Charges per Session of half Term, payable strictly in advance:

Board	$70
Tuition	18
Preparatory Department, Section No. 1	10
Section No. 2	8
Music	18
Drawing	12
Painting—Oil and Pastel	18

Ancient Languages, etc., extra. Washing extra. Students to furnish their own lights, sheets, pillow cases, towels, etc.

The College is beautifully situated in a mountainous region, remote from the ravages of the enemy; climate unsurpassed for health and comfort; buildings ample. No effort will be spared to make the Institution equal to the best Female Colleges in the Confederacy. For farther particulars apply to the President at Abbeville Court House, S. C. Those who expect to patronize the College this year would do well to notify us of the fact at their earliest convenience. Breakfasting in Salisbury, passengers may dine in Lenoir on the same day. The President will take charge of students at Statesville May 27th and conduct them to Lenoir.
April 11-1w

CONFEDERATE HOUSE,

THIS HOUSE IS SITUATED ON FAYETTEVILLE Street, No. 15, and is open for the reception of transient visitors. The proprietor will do all in his power to make his guests comfortable. He has rooms suitable for families, and his accommodations are as good as any in the City. Custom is solicited. T. B. PENTRESS.
March 16-dlm.] Raleigh, N. C.

W. H. HARDEE,

LATE DAVIS & HARDEE,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
March 24-1m* Petersburg, Va.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 4, 1862.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply to me.

THO. HOGG, Capt. C. S.
Dec. 5-tf In charge of Ordnance

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO.,

STOCK AND MONEY BROKERS
RALEIGH, N. C.

CONTINUE TO CARRY ON THE BROKER business at the old stand as heretofore. Visitors from the

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15, 1863.

☞ **Terms, &c.**—Our terms are as follows:

Daily Progress	One year - - -	$8 00
" "	Six months - - -	5 00
" "	Three months - -	3 00
" "	One month - - -	1 00

These terms will be strictly adhered to, and the paper stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires.

Advertisements, marriages and deaths, religious notices, tributes of respect, &c., must be paid for when handed in; or if sent by mail the money must accompany the order, or they may not appear.

Everything of an individual character will be charged for as advertisements.

We are prepared to do every species of JOB PRINTING with promptness.

☞ **Army Letters.**—We will thank every subscriber we have in the army to write us occasional letters for publication; or if they cannot or will not write themselves, to induce those who can and will write to send their letters to the PROGRESS. Our people read letters from the army with more interest than anything else, and we beg our friends in the army to write.

The last batch of Northern news informs us that *Abraham* and his spouse have been down to the Rappahannock and that Old Abe reviewed the troops of Hooker's army. This is significant, and of course indicates a *move*, but what kind of a move is yet to be developed. Whether a move forward or a move backward we have yet to learn.

We all remember the visit that Lincoln made last year—without his wife—to the "Grand Army" under McClellan, then a defeated, demoralized mass at Berkley, on the James River; how with a stove pipe hat on his head he reviewed and *speechified* the troops, and how, soon after, they fell back upon Washington. Hooker has stood still since the battle of Fredericksburg, and Old Abe, becoming dissatisfied at the repeated promises of an advance upon Richmond, has come down to stir things up. Of course he leaves *orders* for Hooker to move, but where will he move?—that is the question. If he moves across the Rappahannock upon Gen. Lee, he will be again hurled back, whipped and demoralized, and if he moves back upon Washington and leaves the "rebellion" uncrushed, Lincoln will forcibly realize the quotation of Shakspeare—

"Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown."

The Spring opens beautifully and yet the Yankee War Secretary has no victories to report to the great Yankee nation, and the clamor for peace increases. The meeting of the democracy in New York means something, and the spirit of dissatisfaction is rapidly on the increase throughout the entire North. *Treason* is rife in Pennsylvania, and a mammoth plot to abduct Old Abe has been discovered. Surely he is the most unhappy man to-day in his dominions. Clothed with *dictatorial* power yet he has a perpetual night mare and is afraid of his own shadow.

The fact is, the great North, heretofore as free as the air, will not be enslaved, and Lincoln must either "crush" the "rebellion" or stop the war. The people whose fanaticism elevated him to the position which he disgraces will not bear with him always. He has got the army and navy but it is a demoralized mass, without shape or efficiency, and the masses in and out of the army are thoroughly disgusted with their rulers and the war, and want peace. The handwriting is on the wall, and Abraham Lincoln and his radical faction had better heed it. The great masses of the people of the North begin to feel that they have been duped and deceived by those who rule at Washington, and unless they find some means by which this war can be closed at an early, day a revolution will spring up in the North that will hurl the despot from his throne. The *Executive* household may visit the camps, Lincoln may review the troops and the hireling press of the North may blow over movements *to be made*, but nothing short of a return to peace can arrest the clamors of the people.

That Hooker will make some movement soon we are fully persuaded, but we have no idea that he will cross the Rappahannock and give Gen. Lee battle.

The Factories and the Speculators.

Mr. E. M. Holt, proprietor of a factory in Alamance, called on us on Monday and assured us that a paragraph in the Milton *Chronicle*, copied into the *Progress*, does him great injustice. He has had no son detailed out of the army to work in his factory—he has one with him that had been there before the war commenced and with whose services he cannot dispense without serious detriment to his business. Some of Mr. Holt's sons promptly entered the service as did some of his factory hands, in the commencement of the war.

Mr. Holt assures us that he has been selling bunch cotton for $4 for some time and now sells at that price. He thinks, however, he will have to advance it to $5 at an early day. Of course if it is brought here and sold for $10 and $12 the speculator has a heavy margin. Sheeting he sells at the factory at 40 cents and Osnaburgs at 45. He says he has had to give manufactured goods for supplies in some cases, because he could not buy them with the money. Mr. Holt expresses a willingness to open his books to any one who desires to examine them, and that he can thus show that he has conducted his business strictly in accordance with the rules established by the meeting of the manufacturers held at Greensboro, and that he has never gone beyond the 75 per cent. profit allowed by law.

We make these statements in justice to Mr. Holt, being unwilling to do any one injustice.

We are satisfied that the profits of the factors are large, but in many instances those speculators who buy their goods make two, three and four hundred per cent.

KITTRELL'S SPRINGS.—We invite attention to the card of the Messrs. Blacknall, proprietors of this famous and decidedly popular watering place, which will open for the accommodation of the seekers of health and pleasure on the 1st of June. The water is unsurpassed in the country for Scrofula, female diseases and other diseases, as thousands can testify who have been the recipients of its benefits. The Hotel has been well kept hitherto, and no effort or expense will be spared to give the patrons of Kettrell's the ensuing season the best the country affords. No one need desire a more pleasant or agreeable retreat when the weather becomes hot and oppressive.

REV. R. J. GRAVES.—We have never taken any part in the case of this gentleman, for or against him, and what we have published has been done simply as a matter of news.

We published a few days ago, a letter, from what we supposed to be a respectable and responsible source, stating that Mr. Graves' mind had become impaired and that he had visited Hillsboro' to be examined by physicians, &c. We have now received a letter from Mr. Graves asserting that there is no truth whatever in the statement made by our correspondent; that he has not been examined by Dr. Strudwick and has no occasion to be. The gentleman writing us said he had the facts from a friend of Mr. Graves. We are asked by Mr. Graves for the name of the writer of the letter, which we unhesitatingly give, supposing he will be able of course, to explain his reasons for furnishing such an extraordinary statement for publication when there was no foundation whatever for the same.

COL. MALLETT'T REPORT.—We publish from the *Standard* the Report of Col. Mallett to Gov. Vance, of the part taken by his battalion in the battle near Kinston, in December last. All who had an opportunity of judging concur in the opinion that Col Mallett and his men acquitted themselves in almost gallant manner on that occasion. The fact that the battalion suffered severely in killed and wounded, and that Col. Mallett himself received a severe wound from which he has not yet recovered, furnishes abundant proof that they were in the thickest of the fight. We regret very much that the wound of Col. Mallett was such as to withdraw him from the field, but he is now in command of Camp Holmes where his efficiency is acknowledged and appreciated.

NORTHERN NEWS.

The following is from Northern papers of the 10th:

THE ATTACK ON CHARLESTON—THE TALK, RUMORS AND SPECULATIONS IN THE NORTH.

Under this title of the advance against Charleston, the *Herald* has a leader, stating that it is to be hoped that the ample means employed will effect the reduction of Charleston, but that journal cannot hope for the attainment of this result in a day. "The work will have to be done by the regular operations of a siege, inasmuch as every approach to the city by land and water front, flanks and rear is guarded by regular fortifications, enfilading batteries, extensive lines of earthworks and rifle pits in addition to the rams, torpedoes, floating batteries, and other obstructions in the bay between Fort Sumter and the town.

"We dare say that for the defence of Charleston, there are now not less than 500 pieces of artillery in position, including a considerable number of English rifled guns run through the blockade, and we apprehend that we would be rather under, than above the true figure in putting down the defensive army of Beauregard at 40,000 men. We infer, however, from the feeling of confidence prevailing at Washington, that the army of Gen. Hunter, with the co-operating ironclad fleet of Admiral Dupont, is strong enough to undertake, with every promise of success, the difficult enterprise of reaching the rear of the city so as to cut off at least its principal artery of subsistence.

"Incalculable consequences of good or evil to our cause depend upon the issue. * * The failure of our land and naval forces after their careful preparations to reduce Charleston will be followed by corresponding advantages to the enemy at home and abroad."

A Washington telegram of the 9th inst., referring to the expected news of the fall of Charleston, says, "A prominent official in the Navy Department, made the remark to-day that by this time the officers on board our ironclads were either in Charleston or in Heaven."

GREAT DISCOVERY—A SECRET LEAGUE WITH THE OBJECT OF THE ABDUCTION OF LINCOLN.

The Philadelphia *Press*, of the 10th instant, makes great demonstrations over the discovery of what it styles a "secret treasonable organization," having for its object the abduction of Lincoln, the establishment of a Northwest Confederacy, resistance to the draft, and a termination of the war. It is claimed as a formidable organization, numbering a million of members, but the evidence of the detectives, and a cross-examination of those members arrested, indicate that the affair is of but little importance.

THE LATEST FROM VICKSBURG.

CINCINNATI, April 9.—A formidable battery is about completed behind the extreme point of the levee opposite Vicksburg. It has been wholly constructed by night, and will mount the heaviest Parrott guns, and have a range of the entire city.

All the reports of the attack on Haines' Bluff are pure fabrications. Captain Osband had just returned from the vicinity of Greenville with 3,000 bales of cotton, 1,000 head of cattle, and 100 mules.

ST. LOUIS, April 9.—The *Democrat's* special dispatch from Young's Point says that several transports laden with troops, and Gen. Ellett's marine brigade, with one iron-clad, started up stream this morning.

There is no prospect for active operations before Vicksburg for some time.

The new canal being cut three miles above here will be eight miles long and empty into the Mississippi below Warrenton. Three dredges and the African brigade are hard at work, day and night. Farragut still holds the river between Vicksburg and Port Hudson.

THE LATEST FROM PORT HUDSON.

Reports from Port Hudson state that Gen. Banks has fallen back. One division of the army is at Baton Rouge, and the rest down the river.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC—LINCON ON A VISIT TO "FIGHTING JOE" AND THE "MAGNIFICENT ARMY."

The army correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* writing from headquarters army of the Potomac, April 6, says:

"Yesterday morning the President and Mrs. Lincoln, accompanied by Attorney General Bates, came down from Washington to visit Gen. Hooker, and his magnificent army. To-day, at twelve o'clock, the cavalry corps, commanded by Major General Stoneman, was reviewed by the President. * * * The President took a position on conspicuous ground, and the corps marched in review before him. Mrs. Lincoln had come on the field in a carriage, which now stood by the President, where the review might be distinctly seen. Around the President and Mrs. Lincoln was collected a vast concourse of officers, &c."

The distinguished guest remained at Gen. Hooker's headquarters until Wednesday.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A majority of the Senatorial Investigating Committee, to investigate whether unlawful means were employed to secure the recent election of United States Senator, have reported General Cameron, ex-Secretary of War, guilty of the charge of bribery.

In consequence of the late affair at Williamsburg, the Yankee General in command requires all applicants for papers in that direction to take the oath of allegiance.

The *Herald* of the 9th has a lengthy and lugubrious statement of the capture of a Yankee steamer, acknowledging thirty-one killed and wounded, and the loss of one hundred and seventy prisoners.

THE RECENT FIGHT AT CHARLESTON—INTERESTING DETAILS.

The following very interesting details of the engagement in Charleston harbor on the 7th inst., were furnish by a correspondent of the Savannah *Republican*, writing from Charleston on the 8th:

A visit to Fort Sumter to-day enables me to present to your readers a more correct account of the late engagement in front of Charleston than the one already sent to you, and which was prepared the night succeeding the attack, when but few of the facts had been definitely ascertained. In order to a full understanding of the affair, it may be necessary to begin the narrative with the first appearance of the Federal armada in this vicinty.

At half-past 11 o'clock Sunday morning, the 5th inst., it was reported at Fort Sumter that twenty-seven vessels were visible just outside the bar, one of which was the Ironsides and four were Monitors or turretted ironclads. On the morning of the 6th, (Monday) as the fog lifted, it was discovered that the Ironsides, eight Monitors, and a large number of other vessels were in sight, the ironclads having already crossed the bar and come to anchor off Morris Island. An infantry force, variously estimated at from 3,000 to 6,000, was landed on Cole's Island off the mouth of Stono river during Sunday night.

But before proceeding further, it may be well to restate names of the forts and batteries that participated in the fight. They are Fort Sumter in the harbor, Fort Wagner and Commins' Point Battery on Morris Island, the first looking seaward, and the second across the harbor; and Fort Moultrie, Battery Ree and Battery Beauregard on Sullivan's Island. Looking out to sea from Charleston, Morris Island is on the extreme right and Sullivan's Island on the extreme left.

After various change[illegible] ironclad fleet advanced to t[illegible]esday afternoon the 7th, in the following order: The first line consisted of four Monitors, the Passaic, supposed to be in the lead, with the so-called "devil," (a nondescript machine for removing torpedoes) attached to her prow. The second line also consisted of four Monitors, the double-turrett Keokuk being on the right. The Ironsides, with Admiral Dupont on board, held position about equi-distant between the two lines and near the centre. The wooden vessels outside moved close in, and during the action remained silent spectators of the conflict.

At half-past 2 o'clock the long roll was beat in Sumter. The garrison answered promptly with a shout, and rushed immediately to battery. The garrison, Palmetto and regimental flags were hoisted, and saluted by order of Col. Rhett, with thirteen guns—thus announcing to the enemy that though the Fort might be battered down, the Confederate colors would be kept flying as long as a gun was left standing and there was a man to fire it. Admiral Dupont had said that he would reduce the Fort in three hours, and this defiance was hurled in his teeth in answer to his unseemly boasts.

At 3 o'clock the fight was opened by Fort Moultrie firing a shot. Three minutes later the barbette guns on the East face of Sumter, commanded by Capt. D. G. Flemming, were fired by battery, with a report that brought all Charleston to the promenade battery and to the house-tops to witness the imposing spectacle. Two minutes later the Passaic returned the compliment with two guns fired almost simultaneously. The fight thus opened, soon became general. The Passaic swept around in an eliptic curve in front of the East face of the fort, delivering her fire as she passed—the closest range into which she came being estimated at seven hundred yards. Her turret and hull were struck several times and with damaging effect. After receiving the concentrated fire of the fort thirty minutes, she rounded off and fired but few shots afterwards, and soon moved out of range.

The three other vessels of the first line came up successively, and after remaining under fire about the same length of time as the Passaic, rounded off also at nearly the same point as the Passaic, and took but little part in the action afterwards. The Passaic being armed with the nondescript machine for the removal of the torpedoes supposed to have been sunk by the Confederates, she was put forward and required to make the fiery passage first, whilst the other vessels followed as nearly in her track as possible. After passing round, they took up their position at a distance of from two to fifteen hundred yards, where they kept up their fire until the whole fleet withdrew.

The monitors in the first line having delived their fire, the Ironsides now moved up and became the object of attention. She is a huge monster, carrying twelve heavy guns and protected by an iron mail, but having no turret. She first delivered a broadside of six guns, and afterwards fired single guns only. Three square bolts, fired from Sumter, were seen to enter her side, about the short ribs, while one from Fort Wagner penetrated her stern, when she immediately steamed off to a distance of 1,800 yards, from which point she kept up an irregular fire until half-past four, at which hour she moved off out of range, considerably injured.

As soon as the Ironsides had turned off, the second line advanced, and, passing under the stern of the Ironsides, came into action. The Keokuk steamed up gallantly in the track of the first line, and coming bow on, engaged our batteries at about 900 yards. She is provided with two stationary turrets, each turret having three port holes. It was manifest, from the manner of her advance, that her officer felt confident of her power, and expected to accomplish great things. Seeing this, Colonel Rhett requested Lieut. Col. Yates, an accomplished artillerist, to take charge of one of the Brooke guns, and pay his respects to the saucy iron-clad. This gun, the invention of a gallant officer in our navy, from whom it takes its name, is rifled, and carries a square-headed bolt, weighing one hundred and nineteen pounds. Col. Yates' first shot entered a port of the turret, and doubtless knocked over the gun. The second shot struck just above the porthole and passed through the turret. The third shot smashed in the pilot-house, which is just over the turret; and the fourth struck the hull abaft of midships, tearing up the iron plated deck and making an ugly hole.

The Keokuk was struck repeatedly afterwards by other guns, one of which carried away her bow, while her smoke stack and hull were completely riddled. She fired but one shot after Col. Yates opened upon her. She managed to get away after being under our concentrated fire for near forty minute, and now lies a perfect wreck off Morris Island, where her smoke stack and one of her turrets are still visible. Portions of her furniture, including a bureau, spy-glass and other articles have washed ashore on the beach, and been secured. The firing of Col. Yates, who is as modest as he is brave, was superb.

The other Monitors of the second line had meanwhile come into action. They delivered their fire and rounded off at the same point as those of the first line, and finally the whole fleet ceased firing and retired, badly beaten, at half-past 5 o'clock.

Our fire was concentrated upon the leading vessel (the Pasaic) about thirty minutes. Her smoke stack received seven shot, and several severe impressions were made upon her turret. A ball from a Brooke gun struck her forward deck, ripping up the armor and making an opening through which the steam was seen to issue in great volumes. She immediately retired, and in her haste left behind the Yankee "devil" attached to her prow, which now lies stranded on Morris Island beach, to be seen of all men. As Monsieur Dupont could not send our brave boys to the devil in three hours, as he had threatened to do, he compromised the matter, I suppose, by sending the devil to them.

The second vessel had a pennon flying—probably the Commodore's. She did not remain under fire as long as the first; yet her pennon was shot away, her smoke stack riddled, and her turret and hull badly marked. Several round shot were seen to strike and lodge in the iron plating of the hull. She drew off at forty-five minutes after 3 o'clock. The other Monitors did not appear to be so badly injured, except the Keokuk, though all of them received more or less damage. None of them remained under fire longer than fifteen or twenty minutes; it was too hot for them. The smoke stacks of all of them are vulnerable.

The east face of Fort Sumter was struck about forty times by 15-inch shell and 11-inch solid shot, at a distance of from 900 to 1800 yards; and yet it is in quite as good condition as before the attack. One gun was dismounted, and one bursted, and five men wounded, all of whom are doing well. Lieut. Col. Yates having reported for duty the morning of the battle, was assigned to the special command of the parapet batteries. Maj. O. Blanding was assigned to the special command of the casemate batteries. All the officers and men in Sumter, as well as in the other forts and batteries, behaved with great gallantry. It was a proud day for Charleston and the Carolinians. It is a remarkable coincidence that General Beauregard, Gen. Ripley, and other officers and men, who conducted the assault which resulted in the reduction of Fort Sumter nearly two years ago, should now be present aiding and assisting in its successful defence.

I have been unable to obtain the details of the part taken by the other forts and batteries which participated in the action. Let it suffice for the present to say that they all did well and aided materially in the repulse of the enemy's attack, which was directed chiefly against Sumter.

A Confederate vessel passed right through the blockading fleet last night and went to sea. The Federals were too much occupied with their bruises and dilapidated condition generally, to notice a mere blockade runner.

COL. MALLETT'S REPORT OF THE FIGHT AT KINSTON.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., February, 20, 1863.

Governor:—Confinement to my bed for the last two months will, I trust, be apology sufficient for the delay in reporting to your Excellency the part taken by my command in the battle near Kinston, on Sunday, December 14th.

I arrived at Kinston by Railroad, on Sunday morning at 7 o'clock, and reported immediately to Gen. Evans, who ordered me to take position with my Battalion, consisting of 19 officers and 460 men, in the rifle pits on the East bank of the Neuse river to support a S. C. Battery, commanding the County bridge. At 8½ o'clock we were in position, and in a few moments musketry firing commenced on the left of the line of battle, which was formed on the West side of the river, and at 9 o'clock the first gun was fired by the artillery. At 9 1-4 I received an order through one of Gen. Evans' aids, to march at double quick across the bridge. Having crossed, I met Gen. Evans on the West side, directing men pouring spirits of turpentine on cotton placed upon the bridge. He ordered me to take my command through the field on the right of the White Hall road, and engage the enemy.

We passed through the field under fire of shell from the enemy, (losing one man) to the distance of a quarter of a mile, to a fence on the edge of a swamp on the other side of which the enemy appeared to be in force. Here we were engaged for some time, but the principal point of attack appeared to be the Church known as Harriet's Chappel, on my left, where was stationed a section of Starr's battery supported by the 61st N. C. Troops under Col. Radcliffe. At length, the firing upon my part of the line ceased almost entirely. Being anxious to charge the enemy and drive them back, I sent Lieut. Little to the section of artillery on my left, to ascertain the real position of the enemy and of our forces, as it was impossible to charge through the swamp in my front.

About the time of Lieut. Little's return, without any accurate information, I received a written order from General Evans by a courier, viz: "Colonel, let me know if the enemy are in your front; if not, join me at the bridge." At this time, there being no indication of the enemy in front, I drew off in good order and returned to the bridge, but to my surprise, Gen. Evans was absent, leaving no orders or instructions for me.

Observing the South Carolina Battery commanding the bridge, had been removed, and the bridge apparently deserted, I concluded the General was waiting for me on the East side, retreated towards Kinston, and proceeded across the bridge. In a few moments after crossing, I was met by an officer of his staff with orders to *go back*. This order I promptly obeyed, marching again at a double-quick through the same field to my former position under heavy fire from the enemy's artillery, and was almost immediately hotly engaged with his infantry. In about an hour I was reinforced with 90 or 100 men from the 61st regiment N. C. T., commanded by Lieut. Col. Devane, who took position on my right. The enemy made a vigorous charge at this time on my left and was as vigorously repulsed. Old veterans could not have met their foe with more coolness and determination than these newly tried men. He appeared determined to force his way throuth my lines at the church. I ordered Lieut. Col. Devane to reinforce my left. He took his position promptly and did good service, and I here take pleasure in testifying to his coolness and undoubted bravery. With his assistance and the company of my right flank, commanded by Lieut. McRae, also ordered to the left, we held the enemy in check for some time.

My ammunition now began to fail, and after sending repeatedly to the rear, could not be replenished. Apprehending an attempt to turn my right also, Capt. McRae (acting as my Lieut. Col.) was directed to observe closely and give me immediate notice of any advance in that direction. He reported the enemy in force, who, however, made no attempt to flank me, owing I suppose, to the impenetrable swamp between us.

At this time, having held the enemy in check about three hours, and looking in vain for further reinforcements; (the section of artillery near the church retired, I since learned for want of ammunition,) immediately after Lieut. Col. Devane sent me word the enemy was flanking us on the left, and withdrew his men toward the bridge.

Finding myself alone, and the enemy pressing upon us, I ordered a retreat which was made in good order, the men continuing their fire with good effect. At the bridge I intended to make another stand, but on approaching found it on *fire*, and crowded with men endeavoring to cross. A panic ensued; the enemy pressing upon us in two directions at double quick in large force, and the bridge, the only means of escape, in flames. The greater portion of my command succeeded in crossing, while others were driven back by the flames. While endeavoring to keep the men back, fearing the bridge would fall every moment, I was wounded in the leg by a minnie ball, and obliged to relinquish the command to Capt. McRae, whose self-possession and bravery should not be left unnoticed.

Being under a heavy cross fire from an overwhelming force, my men and ammunition exhausted, and the bridge impassable, I advised Capt. McRae to surrender. The enemy now directed his fire upon our retreating troops on the Kinston side of the river, who spiritedly returned the fire with good effect, killing a Col. Gray, and others near the bridge.

The enemy's force was between 20 and 25,000 men, with 72 pieces of artillery. Gen. Pettet admitted to me we had repulsed three of his veteran regiments with a loss of 100 men, since ascertained to be about 260.

I regret to report the loss of two of my best officers, who fell at the close of the engagement. Lt. J. J. Reid, commanding company A, fell by my side near the bridge, and Lt. Joseph H. Hill, commanding company C, while retreating on the Kinston side. Both led their companies gallantly through the entire engagement. Braver or more gallant young men (whose loss we lament) never drew a sword.

Our loss was 7 killed, 22 wounded, 8 missing, and 175 taken prisoners. After diligent search and enquiry for Adjutant E. W. Mann, and Lt. R. K. Williams, I am reluctantly forced to include them in the list of killed.

Officers and men, who nearly all were under fire the first time, behaved with the coolness, determination and bravery of veterans.

It would almost be invidious to call attention to any particular one, but I cannot refrain from mentioning the conspicuous and gallant bravery of Lt. J. R. McLean, commanding company I.

Hoping I may be allowed to engage the enemy under more favorable circumstances,

I am Governor,
Your ob't servant,
PETER MALLETT,
Colonel commanding Battalion.

His Excellency,
Gov. Z. B. VANCE.

From the Mobile Advertiser and Register.

GEN. BRAGG AND HIS ARMY.

We suppose not one out of a hundred of our readers, outside of Gen. Bragg's army, but believes that this officer has been relieved of the command of the splendid army of his own creation in Tennessee. The assertion has been repeated, publicly and privately, directly and circumstantially, so often that in spite of our knowledge and conviction to the contrary, our own belief has been at times staggered. Our correspondent "Ora" has done as much as any man to induce the belief, and never fails to speak of the Tennessee Army as Gen. Johnston's army. Gen. Bragg has been constantly ignored by him. He did not even mention his name in his descriptions of the great battle of Murfreesboro'. Yet the fact is that Gen. Bragg does continue to command the Army of Tennessee and Gen. Johnston does continue to command the Depaatment, of which Bragg's army is a part.

A friend of ours—a man of unquestionable integrity and spotless honor—himself formerly an officer of the Army of Tennessee and high in position in it, but not now belonging to it, writes us from Tennessee, and from him we gather these facts:

Gen. Bragg is still the commanding General of that army. The President has fully endorsed his whole course, and Gen. Joe Johnston, who does everybody justice, pronounces his army, in warlike discipline and preparation to meet the enemy, the finest he has ever seen, and sustains him in all his operations. All the rumors about his removal from the command have originated with his enemies. Believing a battle at hand in Tennessee, and that with such an army he must win it, they propose to deprive him of the glory by giving out in advance that he was not in command. So true a patriot and soldier has never been pursued with a like maliguity. He has lost his fortune, and given his sleepless nights and laborious days, and perilled his life in the cause, and now they would take away what a soldier most prizes—his good name. They will fail; for energy, talent, martial spirit and devoted patriotism like his must, sooner or later, triumph over envy and traduction. If he lives, he will prove himself to his country as, take him all in all, one of the ablest and purest of her Generals.

As to the condition of the army, our correspondent writes: "The army is in better condition than it has ever been, and is far stronger. The health is unparalleled in the history (medical) of armies. The clothing is good and ample, with the greatest abundance of good rations. Gen. Bragg is in fine health and spirits, which is a good evidence of a mind at ease."

We are glad to learn from our friend that Mrs. Bragg, who has been dangerously ill with typhoid fever, is rapidly recovering her health.

THE MODERN YANK.

He prying goes in every place,
E'en wakes the dead from napping,
And calls their spirit from below
To amuse him with their rapping,
Every Ism known on earth
Engages his ambition,
From Fanny Wright to Freelove-ism
Down to Abolition.

Like the sons of Ishmael,
His hands against his brothers,
And best, he thinks he serves the Lord,
When most he worries others
He hates restraint of equal law,
And mad with thirst of power,
Would force his creeds on all mankind
And humbly have them cower.

His pulpit he will desecrate,
The Sunny South to libel,
While pistols, guns and swords are now
Taken for the Bible.
A crusade against the South
Was urged by all his preachers,
Led on by Parker, Cheever and
That traitrous brood, the Beechers.

A rabid war he wages now
For Southern subjugation,
But, perchance, it may turn out,
He's missed his calculation,
For Southern valor will prevail,
With aid of Heaven's blessing,
To show the traitorous hypocrite
He's not so good at guessing.

To crush the South with force of arms,
And blot out all seceders,
Every scheme he's tried in turn,
And numerous martial leaders.
In spite of all his armied hosts,
And every proclamation,
The Sunny South will yet become
A great and mighty nation.

The *Western Democrat* opposes the *Enquirer's* pet of electing members of Congress by the General Ticket system. That paper says:

We are unalterably opposed to the bill now before Congress to elect members of Congress by a general State ticket instead of by District tickets, as at present. It would prevent the minority of each State (when parties are organized, as it is likely they will be at some time,) from having a voice in Congress. We suppose the bill was originated by the members of Congress from Kentucky and Missouri, in order that they may hold their seats two years longer, as the greater part of those States are in the possession of the enemy, and it would be impossible to hold elections in all the different Districts. But it would be far better to let those Representatives retire from Congress for the present, than to adopt the measure proposed.

ATTACK ON WILLIAMSBURG.—The *Examiner* of Monday says:

We have it from a trustworthy source that Gen. Wise made an attack on Williamsburg on yesterday morning. When our informant left the enemy's pickets had been driven in. No authentic particulars of the affair have transpired. Heavy firing was heard in that direction at points on the York River Railroad.

It was rumored last evening that Gen. Wise had entered the town and that the enemy was shelling his position from Fort Magruder, a point on the battle field of Williamsburg.

Since the above was written, information has been received at the War Office that Gen. Wise had pursued the enemy four miles beyond Williamsburg, when he captured a deserted camp with a quantity of commissary stores and horses.

The Auditor of Accounts of the State of Mississippi has given his salary, $3,000, to be distributed among the families of soldiers.